ERRATA

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Pages 222 and 231. In the report of the X Latin American Symposium on Mathematical Logic, the Bibliography of the talk by Hector Gramaglia and Diego Vaggione (which should have followed their Abstract, on Page 222) was printed instead on page 231, attached to the Abstract of the talk by Marta Sagastume and Adriana Galli. We reprint full, corrected versions of these abstracts immediately following this list of Errata.

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Page 254. The first paragraph of the proof of CUT ELIMINATION (from line -8 to line -4) in Kosta Došen's article should be replaced by the following:

PROOF. First we define a complexity measure, the *degree*, of an arrow-term gf, which we write $\mathrm{d}(gf)$. This is (n, m) where n is the number of occurrences of W in g and m the number of occurrences of $\times$, K^1, K^2, W and K in gf. Then give to the degrees the ordering of type ω^2 where $(n_1, m_1) < (n_2, m_2)$ iff $n_1 < n_2$ or ($n_1 = n_2$ and $m_1 < m_2$).

Page 258, top line. Replace "intuitionistic linear logic" by "linear logic".

Page 282, line -11. The correct publication date of S. JAŚKOWSKI's *On the rules of suppositions in formal logic* is 1934, not 1994.

► HECTOR GRAMAGLIA AND DIEGO VAGGIONE, *Birkhoff-like sheaf representations.*
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Krauss and Clark [3] define a subdirect product $A \subseteq \prod\{ A_i : i \in I \}$ to be *global* if there exists a topology τ on I such that

(1) τ contains the *equalizer topology on I*, i.e., the topology generated by the sets $E(x, y) = \{ i \in I : x(i) = y(i) \}$, $x, y \in A$; and
(2) If $x \in \prod\{ A_i : i \in I \}$ and $E(x, y) \in \tau$, for every $y \in A$, then $x \in A$.

Global subdirect products of mutually disjoint algebras are exactly the algebras of global sections of sheaves [3]. Given a variety of lattice ordered structures, we are interested in the existence of a class $\mathcal{F}$ with the following Birkhoff-like sheaf representational properties:

S1. *Every algebra A in the variety can be represented as (isomorphic to) a global subdirect product with factors in $\mathcal{F}$.*
S2. *Every nontrivial $A \in \mathcal{F}$ is globally indecomposable.*

In [1], [2] and [5] we showed that the following varieties (and its subvarieties) have a class $\mathcal{F}$ satisfying properties S1 and S2:

(1) distributive lattices.
(2) almost p-lattices.
(3) distributive double p-algebras of a finite range.
(4) semisimple varieties of lattice expansions such that the simple members form a universal class (bounded distributive lattices, De Morgan algebras, etc.).

(5) arithmetical varieties in which the finitely subdirectly irreducible algebras form a universal class (f-rings, vector groups, Wajsberg algebras, discriminator varieties, Heyting algebras, etc.).
(6) pseudocomplemented De Morgan algebras of a finite range.

As subproducts of our developments we obtain new characterizations of the (finitely) subdirectly irreducibles for the cases (2), (3) and (6), and for the cases (2), (3) and (4) we obtain results analogous to that of Nachbin saying that if every chain of prime filters of a bounded distributive lattice has at most length 1, then the lattice is Boolean [4].

[1] H. Gramaglia and D. Vaggione, *Birkhoff-like sheaf representation for varieties of lattice expansions*, ***Studia Logica***, accepted.

[2] H. Gramaglia and D. Vaggione, *(Finitely) subdirectly irreducibles and Birkhoff-like sheaf representation for certain varieties of lattice ordered structures*, submitted.

[3] P. H. Krauss and D. M. Clark, *Global subdirect products*, ***Memoirs of the American Mathematical Society***, vol. 210 (1979).

[4] L. Nachbin, *Une propriété charactéristique des algèbres Booliénnes*, ***Portugaliae Mathematica***, vol. 6 (1947), pp. 115–118.

[5] D. J. Vaggione, *Sheaf Representation and Chinese Remainder Theorems*, ***Algebra Universalis***, vol. 29 (1992), pp. 232–272.

▶ MARTA SAGASTUME AND ADRIANA GALLI, *Symmetric-intuitionistic connectives*.
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We define a notion of connective based on a new system of neighborhoods (increasing or decreasing) for each point on a given symmetric Kripke model. This idea has been motivated by the connectives of the Propositional Modal Symmetric Calculus of Moisil (that is, the basic intuitionistic connectives plus a De Morgan negation).

We define a possibility operator on this context and study an extension of Moisil Calculus including this operator and also its algebraic counterpart.